LETTER

TO THE

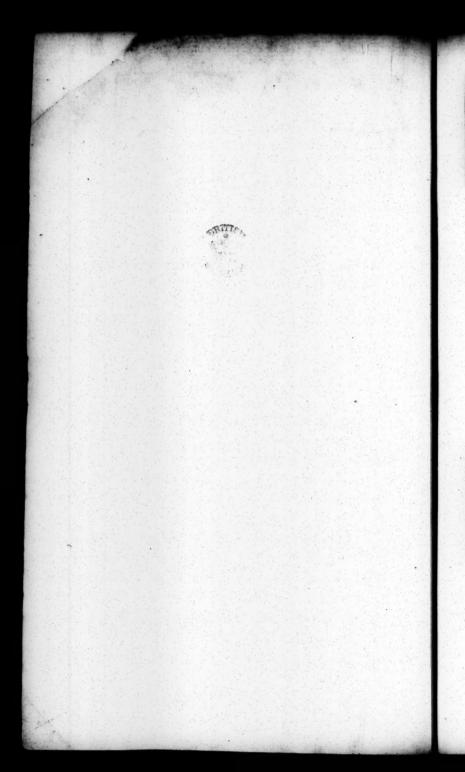
Occasional Writer,

ONTHE

Receipt of his THIRD.



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A

LETTER

TO THE

Occasional Writer.

Most Worthy SIR,



EVER yet did Man more feriously congratulate another, than I did you, on your late Arrival in England. How blest, in my Opinion, was the

Change; from Exile, to your Native Country? From your King's Re-A 2 fent-

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fentment, to his Countenance? From the Forfeiture, to the Possession of your Fortune? And from the Hazard of Life, to Security? To me your Happiness appeared so great, had I not lov'd, I should have envied you. Fclicity is, generally speaking, of a Relative Nature; It refults from a Sense of its Contrary; and much too great is our daily Conviction, that Men, if always happy, are never truly If Danger recommends fucceeding Safety; if Frowns, Favours; and Tumult, Peace: If receiving Benefits, at our utmost Need, is accompanied with great Pleasure; and Opportunities of unburdening our grateful Hearts, with greater still; the Sources of Satisfaction lay open to your Defires. Nor were other Circumstances wanting to you, of heightening these Advantages. When happen'd this Revolution in your Affairs? At a Seafon of Life, when Men are, usually, best qualified to relish, and make the most of their good Success. When the the Maturity of the Judgment embraces the Indulgence of Events; and Indiscretion no longer takes Part with Misfortune, against our Peace. Fortune has much less to do, than Wifdom, with our Felicity: Young Men are wretched if not most Happy; Old Men are Happy, if free from Disserting.

You, SIR, by the Course of Years, was turn'd of your Meridian; and your Constitution was fet a little forward, beyond your natural Time of Day, by the Fatigues, and Accidents of Life. Nature, and Experience, and Fortune, feem'd in League for the Furtherance of your Happiness; But some Mens Tempers are a Match for all These. You had reach'd the Period of Good Husbandry in Bleffings; when absent Evils are look'd on as actual Pleasures, and Man can find out Fruition in Rest. A Period! when the Passions manumit us, and Prudence reigns in their stead. In the ferene

ferene Evening of so tempestuous a Day, what secret Complacency, what settled Composure did I imagine you would enjoy; unless when interrupted with Transports of Zeal for their Service who befriended you; or Transports of Joy for their Prosperity, who were the Authors of your own?

How was I furpriz'd to find you transported indeed, but in a very different manner? To find you at Home, under all the Inquietudes of an Exile? To find the Advanc'd in Tears, in all the Impetuosity of Touth? The Oblig'd, Complaining? and the Pardon'd, Provok'd? To see Experience Indiscreet; Revenge rising from Obligations; and Success in all the Tempest of Despair? No Mark, no least Symptom of a Person that had receiv'd any Favour, but the Power of exerting his Ingratitude against it.

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Your Resentment was somewhat extraordinary; much more your Conduct under it. For retaining a Prefence of Mind in your Wrath, you levell'd it most accurately at Him, in whose Defence, particularly, it should have been fignaliz'd. If this is your Impartiality, you need not bind your felf by any folemn Engagements; we dare trust your uncovenanted Grace for the punctual Observation of it. How comes it to pass, SIR, that you are so successful, and so distatisfied; so favour'd, and fo virulent; fo wife, and fo imprudent; at one and the same Article of Time? as rank Contradictions as you can possibly charge on any Man whatever! This, SIR, is a * Difficulty in Chronology, which has not yet received the Favour of a Solution from your most learned Pen.

IT is not from any Terror I conceive at your Emotion, that I prefume

^{*} Letter I. pag. 3.

to put this Question to you; for I look not on your Warmth, by any means, as an Argument of Perseverance in your present formidable Resolutions. Far from it; a Mind in Rage, like Steel in Fire, looks terrible indeed; but is, then, most susceptible of any new Impressions. Which Truth, your Conduct has already confirm'd. must confess, I conceiv'd, at the first Notice of your Animosity, very sanguine Hopes of your fudden Conversion. How much, how justly would your Adversary stand oblig'd, could your Invectives convince the World, that He has, really, us'd you ill? But I fear (as you threaten) you will indeed flick by Him for Life, fince the Favours you have receiv'd are undeniable. The Malice of fome Men is impotent but on their Benefactors; as Witches (they fay) can afflict none with their Art, but fuch as have relieved them. by Compassion purchased their Malignity.

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Bur to quit Generals, and come Finding, SIR, closer to the Point. your Temper a little Implacable to your Friends, what Method are you pleafed to pursue for your honest Gratification of it? Why, Retain'd by your Refentment, (which is as ignoble a Slavery as being retain'd by the Minister most corrupt on Earth) you draw your Pen, and write an * inoffensive Letter in the Bitterness of Heart; You bespeak our good Opinion of your Publick Benevolence, by Private Reflection; and exhaust the Riches of your Imagination, in a Performance facred to Truth. Your Letter strikes at Him, to whom, particularly, you owe that Liberty you enjoy, of giving it to the Publick from an English Press; At Him, worthy SIR, without whose Candour for your Interest, you could not have exerted your Acrimony against His; And, therefore, to Him, to whom alone (in your equitable Estimation) it can possibly belong. This, SIR, is an

^{*} Letter II. p. 50.

Amabilis Infania, not of Horace, but intirely your own.

Habitet tecum, & sit pettore in isto.

This your first excellent Epistle was favour'd with an Answer; but an Answer, I confess, inadequate to your Deserts. Of which Opinion you likewife feem to be, by the judicious, and honest Pains you have taken to reduce the Picture, there, drawn of you, to a more accurate Resemblance, by striking off all ambitious Ornaments, and giving it naked to the World, in your authentick Abstract of it. So truly am I charm'd with the amiable Ingenuity of your Temper, that I'll fecond your Defign; I'll push it still farther; make an Abstract of your Abstract; and with the Exactness of a Dutchman, not admit one Touch of the Pencil but what is fcrupuloufly Just, and faithful to Life; if I am not betray'd unawares into Mistakes, by the Confidence I repose in your own Delineation, and

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an implicit Deference to your Authority. And then the beautiful Miniature, which should be set in Gold, and hung, as an Amulet against Maleadministration, round every virtuous Statesman's Neck, would run to this Essect; and manifest your Reply to be quite as pleasant, as your Attack was unprovok'd.

"Your Name had been superslu"ous; The Marks are sufficient: You
"closed with the Interests of Foreign
"Powers. The Emperor, since un"grateful, is entitled to your good
"Opinion; And France, since it has
"oblig'd you, is the natural Object of
"your Dislike. None envy'd you in
"Prosperity, or pity'd you in Dis"grace. I cannot be mortify'd at his
"Resentments, all whose Obligations
"are paid in that Coin; But had much
"rather have such a Foe, than such a
"Friend."

THIS, SIR, is the Description which you repeat to the World, as a Confutation of your Foe. A new way of Confutation, to confirm what He says. If in you this is valid, why not in me? and if in me, you too have received a most sufficient Reply. Out of your own Quiver I have borrow'd my Shaft; and in Gratitude must confess it no small Consolation, to encounter such an Adversary, who, the more he writes, gives his Antagonist the less Occasion of an Answer.

THIS, SIR, is the Picture, in the drawing of which, it must be confessed, you greatly consult your own Honour, and Glory, * as you say your self. With such Honours adorn'd, how can you do your self the Injustice to regret the trivial Extinction of any Titles whatsoever? A Character of this Nature I should not have drawn my self, but I

^{*} Letter III.

hope to transcribe, is not to offend; or if it is, I fly, for Protection, to your Example.

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THE Picture was drawn, at first, with Softnings, and middle Teints, by your generous Foe; a Manner, and Taste, which you profess your own: Why did you correct it, fo feverely, into a perfect Annibal Carache, by following Truth and Nature with the utmost Exactness? I am truly furpriz'd you chose rather to illustrate, than to deepen its Shadows. Why, like Cato, whose Character you so justly assume, (as shall foon be shewn) did you refuse all Healers that were charitably administer'd, and obstinately valiant, widen your own Wounds? Short-Hand, fays Plutarch, came, first, in use at Rome, on Cato's Account; and Abstracting of Abstracts, now, first, in Britain, on yours.

BUT I cannot, SIR, do Justice to this your singular Conduct, without pau-

pausing upon it; and borrowing the Lustre of your own Words on the very fame Occasion.

How great! how free! how bold! how generous! Well may those who have the Honour of a near Approach to you, extol the noble Openness of your Nature, which displays it felf in this uncommon manner; and think that Temper in a Statesman truly admirable, which loses it felf so gloriously? How Great, like Mutius, in owning a Truth to your Enemy, fo little to your Advantage? How Free, like a Death-bed Penitent, in fetting your own Faults in the strongest Light? How Bold, like a Lady of Pleafure, often disciplin'd in Publick, in bidding Defiance to the Cenfure of Mankind? And how Generous, in making a Confident of the World, as to your real Character, at the same Time that you had your Defigns upon it? As if like your exact Tally, Alexander, you disdain'd the Meanness of stealing a Victory.

Victory. How must This draw the Admiration of Ages? How must Envy it self confess, that you too, Mighty Sir, have, most effectually, made your self an Example?

I CANNOT refift the Curiofity of enquiring into all the various, possible Reasons of so peculiar a Conduct in you. It is an Observation in Plutarch, and in Montagne, that the real Characters of illustrious Men are often best feen, and known, from the casual Light let in upon them from little Particulars, that have nothing glaring to the common Eye. I shall therefore diffect this minute Part of your univerfal Prudence, (over-look'd by my Brother Writers,) and contemplate it, as through a Microscope: not doubting but I shall find the whole System of Wisdom folded up in it; as the Curious, in an Acorn, discover an Oak.

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"WHAT, then, was the Cause? Was "you transported with Passion, and did "you close with Truth unawares; so "long declined, and with such Success? "Or did you not know your own Features, having never survey'd them in "so faithful a Mirror before? If so, "take Eve's Information under the same "Circumstance,

---What Thou feeft, Fair Creature! is thy felf.--

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"Or, having been a Minister your self, "did you really think it Criminal, or "Absurd in a Minister to speak Truth; "and consequently, that the greatest "Imputation lay on him, who drew the "Picture originally? Or did you imagine it wou'd be disown'd by its Author, when the Shadows were struck off, and the Portrait appeared in so glaring a Light? Some affirm it is "still more like; and tho, thro' Good-"Manners, he declin'd it himself, thro' the same Good-Manners he must ac"quiesce"

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" quiesce in that Liberty, when taken " by you. Or did you fhew it to move " Pity? as Lazers their Infirmities. " Or shew it to strike Terror? as Pal-" las her Shield. Or did you repeat it " like Eccho? because you cou'd utter " nothing elfe. Or did you justly think " your only Way of difarming your "Enemies, was to take the Words "out of their Mouths? Or was it "to shew what you suffer'd in the "Cause of your Country? Or to shew "what your Country suffer'd from " you? Or wav'd you those Orna-" ments thro' a Quarrel to Wit? Are "then your own Writings not fuffici-" ent Revenge ? Or did this Conduct " proceed from a true Roman Bravery, " averse to falling by any Hand but " your own? Or from a profound Pe-" netration into the Nature of our " Laws, which make it, in some mea-" fure, Criminal to be Just, and con-" strue it a Misdemeanour to give il-" lustrious Delinquents their proper " Names? Or from a profounder Re-" verence "verence for Religion, (which indeed is most likely) from a Puncture

of Conscience, to take Shame to

your self; and like the truly Primi
tive, and Exemplary Mr. —, to

put on the Robe of Penitence spon
taneously, and satisfy the Demands

of fustice, without giving her the

trouble to interpose? If so, I congra
tulate you, on your great Reformati
on; your Friends, on your Alliance;

and the World, on your Example.

But whatever was the real Cause of this Stratagem, you certainly conquer'd by it; and after having sung a Te Deum for the Victory, you are pleased to enter into three solemn Engagements. I am forry they are so Solemn, for that has made them still the more Jocular. What solemn Engagements have some Men ever kept? as if the Knot was broken by being strain'd too hard. Some Characters can no more make a solemn Engagement, than a Bog can support a Building of Weight.

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THERE are, SIR, Engagements both Publick, and Private, tho' not of our own making: Who violate those which Nature, and its Author has made for them, have little reason to expect our reliance on those they make for themfelves; unless we can imagine that Caprice is a stronger Tie, than Religion. There is no fuch thing as Patriotifm, like Gideon's Fleece, bless'd with the Dew of Heaven, while all is Dry round The Love of our Country is about it. indeed a supreme Virtue; but it is therefore so, because more Difficult, and Rure than those of a private Nature. It is the Virtue of Heroes, but never can be attain'd, but by Those who have, first, the Virtues of Men.

YOUR Disclain of Self-interest is allow'd by all. As for Decency, and Impartiality, your declaring for them, is the same kind of Pleasantry, as if a Duellist, who has unloaded his Pistol at his Foe, shou'd declare against Bullets, and turn Orator on the Immo-C 2 rality

rality of Gunpowder. For what a Liberty triumphs thro' all your Epistles; nay, thro' this Third Letter, so zealous for Decorum? Which most amicably joins, (while it explodes Contradictions,) the Vow, and Violation of it.

WHEN * you are pleas'd to assume an illaudable Character, in your Mirth; you are thought, by some, no more guilty of Injustice, than the Man in Martial who stole his own Shoes. To be Serious in a Reply to such Performances, is to be Ridiculous. Some Writings are secure from an Answer, as the Down slying in the Fields, from a Blow, purely from their Levity; Who strike strongest at either, expose themselves most.

Bur what you want in Weight, you fupply in Crnament, and are indeed the very Mirror of Politeness. You have not read the Classicks, and conversed

^{*} Letter I.

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with the French, in vain. A Motto is just as proper a Decoration for an Epistle, as a Shoulder-knot for a Night-Gown: for the Letter, of all Writings, comes nearest to an Undress of the Mind. And he whose Epistles wear a Motto so constantly, cannot well be too liberal of his Censure on Others for Puerility, Pedantry, Stiffness, and Affectation. You promote our Politeness as the Spartan Slaves did their Master's Sobriety; by exposing an Example of the Fault they should avoid. One half of your Motto to the Third Epistle, would have serv'd.

- Quis te juvinum confidentissime nostras Jussit adire Domos?-

Why did you return, if you design'd to behave no better? Had the Waters of Affliction not been out, it is very possible we might have seen our Dove and his Innocence no more.

But can Cato behave amis? For such you are.

- * Virtutis veræ Custos, rigidusq; Satelles.
- " I blush, and am confounded to appear
- " Before thy Presence Cato!
- " Did he not dash the untasted Moi" sture from him?
- " Not all the Majesty, and Gods of "Rome,
- " Would raife her Senate more than "Cato's Presence.
- " O Cato! lend me for a while thy Pa-
- " And condescend to hear a young Man " speak.

Your assuming the Character of Cato, puts us in mind of that Roman Emperor who rob'd Jupiter's Statue of its golden Head, and placed it on his own. There is, in all the Classicks, but one more ve-

^{*} Letter II.

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nerable, and august *Motto* to be found; but that was pre-engag'd by a Friend; and He the only Author who for chaste *Decency*, and severe *Veracity*, has a better Title to it than your self.

Compositum jus, fasq; animi, sanctosq; recessus

Mentis, & incoctum generofo pectus Honesto. Gulliver.

But Plutarch shall conclude this Animadversion. "Shall He who feasts with Crassus, and builds like Lucullus, talk like Cato?"

FROM a Person obnoxious, you start up into a Patriot, and slame out in our Defence; like the Creature at * Eve's Ear, which being touch'd by a Superior Power, blaz'd up into the Form of an Angel; but it was one and the same Fallen Lucifer under both those Appearances, tho' most unlike. We know,

^{*} Milton.

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SIR, the private Motive of your publick Zeal. You too are Touch'd, and touch'd in the same manner; and therefore are determin'd to shine forth most outrageously. Some, because they can't Ruin, resolve to Preserve us: which seems stranger, than it is; for what so like Ruin, as their Preservation?

I wou'd have the Publick, for its own Sake, observe, that English Patriots are made like Italian Singers, by being stung to the quick in their own private Affairs; till then, they savour not the Publick with their Voice. Admirable Patriots, indeed, wou'd these be, if it held as true in Politicks as in Musick. "That Harmony is promoted by Divisions."

ALL Artifice is dangerous, because most Men have a Key to it in the Infincerity of their own Hearts. But such Artifice as This is by no Means writ in Cyphers. I do not presume to laugh at you, but give me leave to laugh with with you; for it is impossible but your publick Gravity must be your private Mirth. You certainly write for your own Diversion, and what you have written, we read for ours.

WHAT would another do in your Circumstances, but Retire? Nor go beyond his Depth in those Waters, in which he had once so narrowly escap'd? Tho' you swim, like Casar, with your Writings in your Hand, it is prudent like him, to make the best of your way to Shore, lest your Motto should become your Epitaph; for the English of

Merfor Civilibus undis

is, " I am drown'd in Politicks.

A noble Ruin is a venerable Sight; the Politer Arts are yours; let them adorn it; and cover with their Ivy the Injuries of Fate. The Virtues too are more likely to make you a Visit in your Retirement, than in any other Situation.

tion. Some cautious Men have declin'd Grandeur, to escape Contempt.

TOWARD the latter End of your Third Letter you kindly introduce us to the reputable Acquaintance of your Friend Meibomius. Into whom, it is possible, you did not dip, at first, on a Political Account. He procures you a Simile; like other Prefents of Procurers, indeed very Pretty, but not over Just. Nor is this the first Time, (if we may credit Report) that a beautiful Obscenity has supported your Epistles. You have had, before now, both Beauty and Wit at your Fingers Ends, while the Care of your Country lay warm at your Heart. But a certain Philosopher, as profound as Meibomius, has affured us, that Things are far gone, when the Venereal Distemper breaks out in the Mouth. Wit from Obscenity, and Patriotism from Disgust, are like Bastards; their Parents Dishonour descends upon them, how meritorious foever they are in themselves.

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This Flower of your Rhetoric, like other Flowers, owes its lovely Being to the Beams of your Genius, and the Richness of the Soil out of which it grows. Nor can I fee, with Rabelais, any Oddness in the Concurrence of a Dunghil and the Sun, to so fair an Essect, tho distant in their Natures, as some Peoples Writings and the Publick Good. I suppose your punning Friends call This Argumentum a Posteriori.

But be that as it will; Great is Meibomius, nor are you Lefs. His curious Instrument is rivaled by your curious Pen: whose obliging Discipline tickles our Spleen; and whose smartest Strokes administer to Delight.

"Your Letters preserve a nice Mediocrity, they are neither Bad enough
enough to Gratiste your Enemies,
nor Good enough to Oblige your
Friends. They are quite as far from
aining, as from losing a Reputation;
D 2 "and

" and are received, just as they are " written, with great Indifferency. It " is prudent in you to defign them for " * Posterity, fince they meet not an " Acceptance from the present Age. " I hope fome of those, whom you " look on with Contempt, will ac-" quaint Posterity what a favour you " defign'd it, lest in that view, like-" wise, your Efforts shou'd be vain. " There is, also, reason good to hope " they may appear in † foreign Lan-" guages, fince in that Interest they " appear already. They excel in no-" thing, but in Anger; they shine " from nothing, but the Replies they " have obtain'd; as the glowing Steel " fparkles from the Blows which are " bestowed upon it. And how you " came to arrive at a Third Epiftle, after " fuch an Answer to your foregoing, I " can't conceive, unless you thought " yourself that Heroe's Equal, who

* Letter I. † Letter I.

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Ter letho sternendus erat. VIRG.

"Your Works, like those of Sybil, "would rise in their Price, as they fall in their Number; and the more of them you burn, the larger your Demand on the Gratitude of the Publick, for what is left.

SIR, I endeavour not to detract, but to represent; not to wrong you, but to do right to Truth: nor is it my Fault, if to describe, is to defame. I honour you for the high Stations you have been in; I esteem you for your Ability; and think better of it than to imagine you can refent any Freedom, which you have authoriz'd by your own. But fine Parts may hurt us two ways: if not equal'd by our Virtue, they expose; if not equal'd by our Judgment, they betray. How fad is it, when Men are able to fcorn, even where they admire? How prone are we to Error, when we think too meanly of others Understandings, through a Pride in our own? Nothing

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thing is so strong an Argument against the Excellency of your Sense, as the Considence you repose in it.

WORDS are of Force while Men are Untry'd, but Actions put an End to their Authority; which are fometimes fuch, as to reduce us to this, that we cannot ferve our Country's Interest, without disappointing her Expettation. 'Tis fruitless to declare for Integrity in our Fall, which fuffer'd Violation from us, when in Power. We shall not gain Credit, though we are sincere. Which is a fure Reprizal ordain'd by Nature, in Favour of Virtue once infring'd by us. If you bear an honest Heart to your Country, none can stand assured of that, but your felf; and you must own your Conduct to be her ample Justification, for being Cautious of Reliance, and Tender in her Faith. He that has abus'd, has loft the Use of Speech; that is, a Power of communicating his Thoughts to other Men; not that he

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has no Tongue, but They have no Ears for him.

Non is any thing past of more Force in this Particular, than your present Bebaviour. There is both a Modesty, and a Pride, Associates of true Merit, which we feldom mifs, but we regret their Absence in the Man we would esteem. You have fo behaved, as to become Obnoxious; you have received fuch Favour, as to become Oblig'd: both Perfwasives to that Modesty I mean; both Enemies to Forwardness of Enterprizing in those Scenes, in which we have already fail'd. Both in Decency and Policy, you should wait a Call for your Abilities; it would give Credit to your Retirement, and Lustre to your Admi-Through Love of Power, nistration. prevail with your felf to decline it.

THE Pride I mean, that generous, laudable Pride, seldom fails to show it self, when Offers of our Services are coolly received by those they are defigned

figned to oblige. And they who, notwithstanding this, are importunate to press their Favours on the Publick, intimate, that they have something beside the publick Advantage in View.

" But, perhaps you fay, when Pa-" triots are few, and the Publick is " mifus'd, we must do good with Vio-" lence, overcome the Patient's wrong " Inclination, and compel the World to " be the better for us. Deferting * is " next to betraying it. How then " should you be guilty of it? You de-" fign the Nation's Glory, and your " own." Let it suffice, then, to the Nation's Glory, that it stands not in need of fo able a Minister; and to your own, that you are pardon'd for what you have done, and stand excus'd from what you would do more for her Service.

IF you design us well, it is Virtue in you; but then it is only submitting

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to a greater degree of Virtue, on such proper Motives, as I conceive you have, to forego that Scene in which you defign to behave so gloriously. An old Roman Prayer, is mine. Ita cuiq; eveniat, ut quisq; de Republica mereatur. Which, for ought I know, is blessing you, and cursing the Ministry.

ARE you not aware, that while you accuse them for Male-administration, you condemn your felf? What mean fome by Reformation, but turning the Course of Affairs through their own Hands? What by Male-administration, (if any there be) but that They are deny'd a Participation in the Guilt? Envy, though it pretends to Spirit, is the most Pusillanimous of all Dispositions; as Aristotle has observ'd. Things appear Great or Little, in Proportion to the Size of the Mind; and the Little-minded look on Things with ardent Defire, which make no Impression on Souls more enlarg'd. Most Men, thro' a natural Impetuofity, run themselves

out of Breath, after vain Pursuits; and till they are tir'd into a Necessity of standing still, have not Leisure to ask themselves, whither they are going, or what they would have. What can you attain, which you have not experienc'd? And what have you experienced, of which you have reason to be passionately fond? Thro' Impotence, we feek Power; and in Pursuit of Glory, we discover our Shame. Has your Character left you no Means fo proper of establishing Those who deserve well of you, as opposing Them? Is the Ministry corrupt? let the unblemish'd accuse. Are our Fortuues in Danger? be those the loudest, who owe their Fortunes to themselves alone. Are Affairs in improper Hands? let those rescue us, who have no Imputation on their own. So high runs my Opinion of the Perfons in Power, that, I think, they who reject them, have nothing to do to finish the Favour they defign their Country, but to fubstitute you in their stead.

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fuffer most inhuman Wrong. Shall a Man of Spirit be served by Halves? Shall He have Life, and Fortune, without any Titles to them? Shall He be excluded that Seat, without which, like Archimedes, He wants whereon to six his Engine, with which He is able to toss the Globe? Believe me, SIR, Titles are but the Feather; every Man's Character is his Helmet, which alone can defend him; and That no one can give him but himself.

Tou condemn the Administration, our Prosperity applauds it; you say it would be safer in your Hands, your former Negotiations deny it. We can't believe you, without disbelieving our Senses; without contradicting our Experience, we can't acquiesce in your Advice. The short Question, therefore, is. Shall the Word of a Man in Passion, the Credit of a Man in Disgrace, the Counsel of an unsuccessful Minister, the Candor of a discarded Courtier, the Disinterestedness of the Ambitious,

appointed, the Faith of the Convicted and the Authority of a Pamphleteer, outweigh the general Sense of a Nation; the Experience of many Years; and the confirm'd Opinion of more Kingdoms than these which protect you?

A certain Noble Roman in the Reign of Augustus retir'd to Rhodes, where he gave a loofe to Pleasure; read much; and convers'd with the Greeks. He at length follicited a Return; which was granted, under this Condition, " That " He shou'd never more bear Office in " the Commonwealth." Shall we receive from France a Cenfor of our Manners? From Spain an Affertor of the Liberties? And from Rome a Delinder of our Religion? Your Retirement is Pleafant, Enjoy it; The Publick is Ungrateful, Patronize it no more; Build Plant, Read, Drink, Sport, Pun, or make folemn Engagements; do any thing but Protett us, and we are Lafe. FINIS.